# VIETNAM

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Formation of South Viet Nam Provisional Revolutionary Government Called For by Fighting Needs and the Who!e People's Aspirations.

Political Report by Lawyer Nguyen Huu Tho
Pages 4 and 5



HUYNH TAN PHAT

# PROVISIONAL REVOLUTIONARY COVERNMENT OF THE RSVN



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TRUONG NHU TANG

Continued Holocaust of Enemy Forces and Motorized Vehicles:

From June 9 to 16: 5 US, Thai and Puppet Battalions and Equivalent Units Wiped Out.

450 Tanks, Armoured Cars and Trucks
Destroyed in 12 Engagements.

## BE TRUE TO YOURSELF,

MR. NIXON!

I N his May 14 speech, Pre-sident Nixon owned that the war in Vict was the "most dif. Why is that? Simply be-cause the U.S. has failed in this war, and failure ge-nerates difficulties. There has been no clearer con-fession of unsuccess than Mr. Nixon's: "We have ruled out attempting to impose a purely military solution on the battlefield".

tiny land of Viet Nam has pinned down 68% of all in-lantry and paratroop forces of the U.S., 32% of its tacti-cal air force, 65% of its Navy's air force, 60% of its aircraft carriers and 19.5% of its strategic aircraft U.S. forces stationed in Europe are apread thinner and thin-To force neo-colonialism on South Viet Nam, the U.S. imperialists have re-sorted 'to military means after the bankruptey of more "classical" methods more "classical" methods such as the grantings of "aid" and the sending of "advisers". That a mili-tary solution has been "ruled out" by the C-in-C of U.S. forces is tantamount ner while its strategic reserves at home are seriously under strength. Obviously Washington's international position has sunk to an allan acknowledgement unsoundness of the time low, militarily, econo-mically and politically, Los Angeles Times in its May 28, whole undertaking.

stem from it.

somehow betrayed his impatience to get out of the

Viet Nam quagmire and settle this most difficult

issue confronting his adminis-

he will manage to do it.

MR, NIXON ONLY

MAKES BAD WORSE

Since the beginning of this year, the U.S. Command in

Saigon has been endeavouring

to vamp up the pupper troops, sending them to the

troops, seating mean to the outer perimeter of defence to experiment the implemen-tation of the "de-Americani-sation" programme. But the only result was an accelera-

tion of their collapse at the

Said Mr. Henry Kissinger, the President's top adviser, in his Foreign Affairs article: "The Tet (1088-Ed) offensive marked the watershed of the American 1960 issue wrote: "Viet Nam is a noose around American's neck. It around American's neek. It has damaged us abroad, furled college riots at home and alienated the nation from its own youth. It undercuts efforts against poverty and racism, provokes revolution effort. Henceforth, no mat-ter how effective our actions, the prevalent strategy could no longer achieve against the military and thrusts us towards isolation-ism... It is the cancer. All ills

#### A LOSING VENTURE

THE "prevalent stra-tegy" referred to here is the "li-muted warfare" strategy aimed at: 1) wiping out the liberation forces; 2) pa-cifying the cural areas; and a) encircling the South Viet Nam revolution. None of these objectives has been achieved. All U.S. strategic plans, from the "strategic counter-offensive" to the "two prongs" and "clear-and-hold" actions, came and-hold" actions, came to a flop. The U.S. expedi-tionary troops, numerous as they are, prove most deficient in fighting spirit and make a poor show in combat. They are digging in defence shells to keep down their casualties, but even this is of no avail. Successive backdown moves by Washington have been in themselsomething of an avoyal against North Viet Nam: the South; and acceptance of a quadripartite conference with NFL participation to seek a political solution to

history of wars instances in which an invader finds himself in an unmistakable losing posture although his forces have not been destroyed to the last soldier. U.S. case in South Viet Nam is one in in South Viet Nam is one in point. But what is worse for Washington, the prolonged presence of a large expedi-tionary corps in this far-off land will only add to its difficulties. So long as the

continues, the American ti3-tion remains divided. Inner dissonsions within the ruling circles are growing while popular wrath is mounting. Inflation and gold hemorrhastationed in Long Khanh province had five of its infantry battalions and two of its armoured columns either wiped out or decimated and one of its regiments badly mauled. In North Kontum area, in only 18 days ge take on disquieting pro-portions: at the end of 1968, U.S. gold reserve was down U.S. gold reserve was down to 10.778 billion dollars, but in March 1969 it was only 10.366 billion. The whole global strategic disposition of the U.S. military planners has been upset: the tiny land of Viet Nam has of the same month the South Viet Nam popular forces troops in various engagements in spite of American support in firepower and mobile means.

What is strange now is that what is strange now is that the more the American rulers express gratification at the "progress" of the Saigon Army, the more the pupper generals are frightened and insist on the continuation of Insist on the continuation of U.S. military presence in South Vict Nam. Hardly had General Abrams sounded an optimistic "note by saying "The Saigon Army has now become strong", when Nguyen Van Vy, the Saigon "Defence Minister" cried "Defence Minister", cried out: "The Republic of Viet Nam Army definitely is not in a position to replace the

Mr. Nixon's plan is to gain time for the reinforcement of the puppet army and at the same time for the weakening of the liberation forces. To attain this goal, he advocates "maximum pressure" on the battlefield to secure a "position of strength" at the Paris conference table. This of course is not consistent with what he said ("We have ruled Admitting in his May 14 speech that the Viet Nam war was "the most difficult war in American history", out attempting to impose a purely military solution on the battlefield") and even war in American history", Mr. Nixon had to resign himself, as Mr. Johnson had done, to the irresistible downward trend inaugurated by his predecessor. In the above said speech he has with the general trend of his military strategy (switching over to the defensive and trying to reduce casual ties). As a result, U.S. losses in Viet Nam have been mounting in the last few months and its defence stra-tegy has been revealing its flaws and its vulnerability while the U.S. president has exposed his true colours as die-hard fire-enter. The New York Times wrote in It remains to be seen how fense Secretary Laird's des-cription of American military tactics in Viet Nam as masimum military pressure or the enemy consistent with the lowest possible casual-M R. Nixon is under very strong pressure to withdraw the Amerties is the application of double-talk to a tragic prob-lem... The Johnson Admin-istration's decision last fall ican troops at the carliest possible date, but he wants the departing Gls to be replaced by local merceparies to step up offensive military action during the Paris peace negotiations - a directive maintained by President replaced by local uncreanities who will pursue the U.S. war of aggression. The only thing that goes away in Mr. Nixon plan in this respect is the Saigon army which seems to renix all U.S. "boosting elforts. Consequently the day of repatriation of the Glist to be put off indefinitely. Nixon - has assured a higher level of casualties over the past six months. Former Ambassador Harriman observed that this policy had

#### negotiations - just the opposite of what is needed to chievethelowest casualties... HONOURABLE WAY OUT FOR THE U.S.

thwarted deescalation of the war and hampered the peace

HAT has been said above testifies to Mr. Nixon's inconsisten cies. There remains only one way out for him; that

the acceptance of the NFL ten points means respect for the furdamental national rights of the Vietnamese people, bicause the NFL ten points provide the best points provide the best Since M. Nixon has declarhis observance of Geneva Agreements on Viet Nama, he must first of all abide by their most basic

abide by their most basic provisions, i.e. to recognize Viet Nam's independence, sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity. However, in his May 14 speech, the U.S. President did not say a single word about the subject. He deliberately blurred the line between the two sides in the Viet Nam issue: the U.S. aggressors on the one hand, and the Vietnamese people who are resisting aggression on the other. Likewise he failed to dis-tinguish two categories of questions: the ones to be settled by the U.S. and South Viet Nam, and the others concerning the internal affairs of the Vietnamese

The basic position of Mr. Nixon in his s-point "peace programme" was after all the same as Mr. Johnson's in his 14 points presented in were based on these two victim of an "aggression" from North Viet Nam; and 2) that the U.S. had to honour its "commitments" honour its "committo South Viet Nam.

Just like Mr. Johnson, Mr. lixon stressed that the U.S. was seeking only a "limited goal" in Viet Nam. But this in itself was a betrayal of his neo-colonialist designs. because who gave him the right to seek my goal in a foreign country!

Mr. Nixon persisted in Mr. Asson persisted in setting a condition for the withdrawal of U.S. aggressive troops: he would withdraw them only after the puppet army had been in a position to army had been in a position to

ism for the benefit of the United States.

Mr. Nixon protested noninterference with the "free namese people, but he obduu.S.-installed rotten and warlike Thieu-Ky-Huong gang of trattors, which was nothing short of a denial to the South Vietnamese of their right to self-determinadeaf ear to such remarks as Senator Edwar! Kennedy's: "We have not fought in the lieat and sun simply to keep We have not expended count-less billions to keep up a government that jails its opponents, shuts down newspapers and seeks to streng-then itself through repres-

PROGRESSIVES throughout the world out the world and of the United States as well have warmly welcomed the NFL overall solution because it proposes reason-able terms for 'he ending of the Vict Nam war on the national rights and the right to self-determination of the South Vietnamese. What it expects of the U.S. is simply that it withdraw all U.S. and "allied" troops from South Viet Nam without imposing any conditions and that it cease all intervention in South Viet Nam and leave own affairs. First of all. the Thien-Ky-Huong clique should be discarded to open avenues to peace.

If Mr. Nixon is consistent with himself, if he really wants to diminish U.S. casual-ties on the battlefield and difficulties at home and abroad, he has only one alternative: to take in earnest consideration the NFL offer. This is the only course left to him to salvage honour of the U.S. For to put an end to the aggression against Viet Nam merely means to bring to a long overdue termination a crime equally disastrous for the USA in terms of ethics,

AT the zand plenary session of the Paris Conference, Ambassador Ha Van Lau, representative of the DRVN Government, stressed the enthusiastic re-ception given to the newly established South Viet Nam and by the peoples through-out the world. He expressed his conviction that with its new international status, the PRG would lead the South Vietnamese prople's resistance to U.S. aggression to final victory and make an active contribution to the search in Paris of a correct solution to the South Viet

Flaying Mr. Nixon's asser-tion that the withdrawal from South Viet Nam of 25,000 American troops meant a large dobr opened to poace, the DRVN envoy deciared:

"The door opened by Mr. Nixon at Midway is not a door to peace but to war. The Midway communique betrayed Mr. Nixon's inten-

tion to cling to the Thieu-Ky-Huong clique of fire-rating and corrupt U.S. agents, and to thwart the critimate demands of the outh Vietnamese people for south vietnamese people for its replacement by a peace cabinet ready to negotiate in good faith with the Provi-sional Revolutionary Govern ment a prompt cessation of the war". He denounced the Nivon

administration's double ga-me; application of "maxi-mun military pressure" to secure a "position of strength" at the conference table on at the conference table on the one hand, and protesta-tions of U.S. readiness "to a common ground", etc... on the other. In fact, he said. these are but moves aimed at hindering the progress of

Mr. Ha Van Lau concluded that the sole basis for a satisfactory settlement of the South Viet Nam problem was the NEI ton

VIET NAM COURIER

government, which was toned up by the warm wel-come it has been receiving in Viet Nam and in the world. In hailing the advent of the PRG, she remarked, the world's people greeted the most forceful embo-diment of the South Viet-

her government had adopted the to-point overall solution proposed by the NFL. This fact, she said, testified to the good will of the PRG to

had taken when electioneer-ing for U.S. Presidency. What is worse, she said, in the past 6 months in office. Mr. Nixon has been inten-sifying the war in Viet Nam and in Laos and matriplying provocations against Cambo-dia. After the Midway meet-ing 1852 bombings and "mop-ping-up" operations have been stepped up while the Thieu-Ky-Hudng clique, with the Nixon administration's aiding and abetting, have been cracking down upon all those South Vietnamese who are more on less at-

Mrs Nguyen Thi Binh the following terms: "The PRG of the South Viet Nam Republic is motivated by the best good-will in the one good wiii of the PRG to the reach a sound settlement of the South Vist Nam Problem.

Mrs Nguyen Thi Binh then strongly condemned resident Nixon's allghing of the "peace" pledges by conditions whatsoever".

Presidium of the June 14, 1969 grand meeting to hail the South Viet Nam Republic PRG.

FIRST ROW FROM LEFT TO RIGHT:

tions and production units

show special concern for this branch of education. Militia-

men dig anti-air raid shelters

and trenches for the safety of the children, and the old

folk grow fruit trees, while pupils of general education

schools make toys for them.

Contributions of man-power and money to infant classes

have been rather substantial. Over the past 2 years That Binh province has built near-

Nguyen Van Tran, Viet Nam Workers' Party CC secretary; Phan Ke Tosi, Vice-Premier and member, Viet Nam Fatherland Front Presidium CC. Houng Van Houn, Vice-Chairman, National Assembly Standing Committes; Nguyan Duy Trinh, Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister. Pham Van Dong. Premier and Viet Nam Workers' Party Political Bureau member; President Ho Chi Minh; Ton Duc Thang, Vice-President of the DRI'N and President Vict Nam Fatherland Front Presidium Central Committee; Hugyen Van Tian, Haad, South Viet Nam Republic Special Delegation to DRVN: Vo Nouven Giap, Vice-Premier and Delence Minister; Lo Thanh Nghi, Vice-Premier; Xuan Thuy, Minister of State and Viet Nam Worhers' Party CC Secretary.

## THIS school-year, kinder-garten enrolment show-ed a 59-per cent increase over the last.

In these war years, in spite of innumerable difficul-ties, great efforts have been ties, great efforts have been made in all provinces to set up kindergartens at every village. Quang Binh and Ha Tinh provinces (South of the 19th parallel) put up the following slogan: "Let's not following slogan: "Let's not yield to the Yankees on the infant education front." The number of children attending mant classes in these 2 pro-vinces rose by 7 to 8 times compared with 1905. Though in the 4 years of the war of destruction the U.S. aggressors conducted 229 raid Cam Binh village (Ha Tinh) and dropped on it nearly kept going 26 kindergartens for more than 500 children, or all the children of the 3-6 age group. In the cities of Hanoi and Haiphong and in the provinces of Hai-Hung, Nam-Ha, Thai Binh and Ninh Blob, from 85 to 90 per cent of the children receive education. The movement has gained

#### DEVELOPMENT OF CHILDREN'S **EDUCATION IN WAR TIME**

momentum not only in the delta region but also in the uplands. More infant classes have been opened in HoaBinh, have been opened in Hos Minh, Lao Cai, Cao Bang, Ha Giang, Son La and other provinces, In Cao Bang in particular, the number of pupils weat ap 13 times compared with the 1965-06 school year. Ge-nerally apeaking, kindergar-ten population in the whole country grew fourfold com-pared with the pra-way years.

Development both quanti-tative and qualitative was recorded. Over the past z years, the Ministry of Educa-tion has been experiment-ing the teaching of z subjects hygiene and games — in in fant classes, and 2 others -ABC and writing — in pre-school classes, A wide range of professional activities helps reiresh the instructors and

and learning, for instance, competitions of sweet and sound children, toy-making, well-kept textbooks, good ly 1,000 new rooms for pre-school classes equipped with blackboards, tables and benches, all up to mark. In the hand-writing, etc... which are held regularly in various localities. There is also mavince has put in nearly 190,000 workday units, sup-plied more than 280,000 terial improvement. The peo-ple is many areas have made it a point to provide infant classes with good equipment. Administrative committees, mass organisapamboo trees and earmarked of shelters, trenches and class-rooms.

Kindergartens have also Kindergartens have also cooperated with local medical services in keeping health records and giving medical check-ups to children. The trade service sees to it that necessary goods be supplied or distributed to them. Thereby the service sees to it that necessary goods be supplied or distributed to them. or distributed to them. Thanks to such solicitude, most chidren are healthy and behave well.

With better teaching, the first form of general educa-tion schools can boast many

More and more model units have emerged from this branch of education. In the capital ces of Thai Binh, Ninh Binh Cao Bang, etc... the number of front-rank schools makes up from 10 to 11% of the total. The experiment with the integration of infant and pre-school classes has been in the main completed. The work is being extended. The training and refreshing of instructors for infant classes have been further stepped up. Apart from the training school at the Centre, such schools have been established in many provinces.

The contingent of kindergarten instructors is nearing the 40,000 mark.

The development of kinder gartens has actively contributed to the education of the younger generations of the nation, encouraging the children to behave ensuring good health for them and giving a good start to the educational It helps ease the strain on the mothers and makes it possible for them to produce well and fight well.

Recently, President Ho Chi Minh has commended 115 outstanding teachers for the 1967-68 school year, 18 of whom were kindergarten ins-

At a conferer ce held recent ly to review the 2 years of development and improve-ment of infant education (1966-68) and to discuss the (1906-68) and to discuss the tasks for the next 3 years (1909-1971), Premier Pham Van Dong said, "Infant education has become an educational branch of increasing importance, which should be built, consolidated and developed quickly in both quantity and quality to supply all children in the ing and good schooling.

22nd Plenary Session of Paris Conference

on Viet Nam (June 19, 1969)

#### Mr. HA VAN LAU: "At Midway Mr. Nixon Opened the Door Not to Peace But to War".

interests will be saved only by ending this war so costly in terms of dollars and human lives.

Taking the floor before the DRVN delegate, Mrs. Nguyen Thi Binh, Foreign Minister and representative of the South Viet Nam Re-public Provisional Revolu-tionary Government, high-lighted the representative and legal character of her

namese people's resolve to resist U.S. aggression until aggression until complete victory.



# Formation of South Viet Nam Provisional Revolutionary Government Called For by Fighting Needs and the Whole People's Aspirations

Excepts from the report delivered by Lawyer Nguyen Huu Tho, President of the NFL, to the Concress of People's

The Political Report delivered by Lawyer Nguyen Huu Tho and released in full by Giai Phong Press Agency consists of two main parts.

First Part: "Our people's tremendous, all-round successes in the resistance to U.S. aggression, for national salvation."

Second Part: " In the flush of our victories, let us bring the resistance war against U.S. aggression for national salvation to complete triumph.

We publish below the second part of this important document (\*).

OR decades now, our people have overcome untold bardships and sacrifices for the only purpose of winning back our fundamental national rights : indepositence, sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity.

Our people cherish peace, but a real prace in sentine independence and freedom, for nothing more precious than independence and freedom.

Despite their setbacks in both South and North Viet Nam and their serious difficulties in Viet Nam, back home and in the rest of the world, the imperialists remain very stubborn. They still have not given up their aggressive designs.

Since coming into power, the Nixon administration has not been only continuing but also Intensifying the war of aggression in South Viet Nam, sending more troops here, making more war spendings, pushing up terror operations, atepping up the "pacification" campaign to concentrate civilians, and increasing the murderous and destructive use of bombs, shells and toxic chemicals against our people and our land, thus piling up extremely savage crimes and taking the war to an unprecedented degree of fierceness. Its aim is to win a "position of strength" on the battlefield and at the confer-ence table. It is still clinging to the Thieu-Ky-Huong reactionary puppet administration—a handful of utterly rotten and bellicose henchmen bitterly hated by our entire people and widely abhorred by the public in the world.

The US is seeking ways and means to shore up the pupper administration and beef up the pupper the pupper administration and beel up the pupper army with a view to the "de-Americanization" or "Vietnamisation", of the war which boils down to matching Vietnamese against Vietnamese, or making Vietnamese shed blood on the battlefields in lieu of U.S. troops

At the Paris Conference, the U.S. sticks to its stand of aggression and colonialism and balk estellite troops from South Viet Nem, which stalemates the conference.

The intensification of the war and the obduracy of the U.S. have exposed the hypocrisy of its pro-testations of "goodwill", "desire for peace" and "respect for the right to self-determination" of the South Vietnamese people. US prosecution and escalation of the war of aggression here will only bring on it more bitter setbacks.

The present posture of the U.S. is a losing one. The path it is taking is a blind alley, full of contradictions and difficulties. No designs or manoeuvres, however wicked, can stave off U.S. complete failure.

South Viet Nam, the South Vietnamese people will carry on their fight till not a single aggressor is left on their land, till the U.S. and puppers are completely defeated, and till the complete liberation of South Viet Nam. The present conjuncture is very favourable to our people. The U.S. has been driven into a strategical impasse and serious political isolation, at home and in the world. The morale of U.S. troops is further sagging. GIs have become more and more disgusted with the war, and are impatiently waiting for their repatriation. The puppet administration and army have sunk to a new low of debility and corruption. They are now on the brink of total collapse.

SO, the great political task for our entire peo-ple and armed forces now is: To press our advantage resulting from the considerable, all-round successes already recorded and, on this basis, push up the all out, devastatingly relentless offensives and stage concerted uprisings for even more substantial gains, so as to dampen the aggressive will of the US, overthrow the Thieu-Ky-Huong administration, set up a broad national, democratic coalition government, march toward complets victory and attain our goal of Independence. Democracy, Peace, Neutrality and Prosperity, and schieve the ultimate reunification of the country

motivation of the entire people and all their armed forces to make the greatest efforts to vigorously promote our combrehensively and unre-lentingly offensive posture for the military, polilical and diplomatic fields thus forcing the U.S. to respect our people's basic national rights, unmely independence, sovereignty, unity and terriorial integrity, put an end to its war of aggression, withdraw all U.S. and satellite troops from South Viet Nam without condition, and let the South Vietnamese people settle their internal affairs without foreign interference.

To carry out this political task, the People's Liberation Armed Forces must deal hard, stinging blows at US troops, destroying as much enemy manpower and war material as possible, so as to foil the enemy's "clear-and-hold" strategy and speed up the disintegration and collapse of the

Our entire people must extensively develop guerilla warfare, step up the political struggle in all urban centres and other areas still under enemy control, rise up to punish cruel enemy gents and break the enemy's grip, expand the liberated zone, thwart the enemy's plans for pacification and herding of the population, intensify agitation work among enemy troops, redouble efforts in building our military and political potentials, consolidate and continuously strengthen the hold of our revolutionary power.

The strength of our nation-wide solidarity and of our dauntlessness is matchless. It is one of the important factors deciding the final victory of the great cause of our entire people. As in the past, we are and we will remain loyal to the police great national union. It is our policy to achieve very broad identity of views with the people of all

strata, with all political forces, all religious communities, and all people, whatever their political leanings and past records, who now stand for posce, ndependence and neutrality. Because we have deeply at heart national concord, the affairs of our country and the interests of the Fatherland, we are prepared to join hands and co-operate with any one wishing to see our people live in peace. our country independent and free, and our sovereignty respected. The alliance and co-operation between the South Viet Nam Astional Front for Liberation and the Viet Nam Alliance of National, Democratic and Peace Forces constitutes a firm hasis for the ceaseless consolidation and expansion of the front of our people's great national union, and we must do our best to make this alliance and co-operation stronger and steadier.

REALITIES have proved the soundness of our line and foreign policies in the past, which we shall pursue and develop in the future. We attach great importance to consolidating and strengthening our solidarity and friendship with the fraiernal countries, the friendly countries, the Asian, African and Latin American peoples. the peace and justice - loving people all over the world, and progressives in the United States.

We favour a good-neighbour policy toward the Kingdom of Cambodia, and resolutery support the just and certainly victorious struggle waged by the Cambodian people under the wise leadership of Head of State Samdech Norodom Sibanouk in the defence of Cambodia's independence, sovereignty. peace, neutrality and territorial integrity within her present borders.

We follow a good-neighbour policy toward the Klogdom of Laos, and firmly support the struggle of the Laotian people for the strict implements tion of the 1962 Geneva Agreement on Laos, and warmly acclaim the achievements of the Laotian people and the Laotian Patriotic Front who have been beating off nibbling attacks of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys, and maintaining and consolidating the liberated zone of Laon.

We are staunchly behind the national liberation movements of the Asian, African and Latin movements of the Asian, African and Latin American peoples, and of Afro-Americans. We give unswerving backing to the Arab people's resistance to the Israeli aggressors, an instru-ment of the U.S imporialists. We resolutely support the common drive for national independence and national construction efforts of the various nationalist countries, and the struggle of various nations for peace, national independence, demucracy, and social progress. .

We are ready to establish diplomatic, economic and cultural relations with all countries regardless of their political and social regimes, on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence

On the diplomatic front, relying on the justness our national liberation cause and in the defence of national independence and peace, we are resolved to maintain our legitimate position as expounded in our former S-point statement and in the important 10-point document on the " Principles and Main Content for an Overall Solution to the South Viet Nam Issue to Help Restore Peace in Viet Nam" put forward by the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation. We will always perse vere in our serious efforts and goodwill att in the search for a sensible solution to the South Viet Nam issue and for the return of peace in Viet Nam. The key question, however, is that the U.S being the aggressor in South Viet Nam, must withdraw all its troops and those of other foreign countries in its camp from South Viet Nam with out setting any condition whatsoever.

We will strive our utmost to help the fourparty conference in Paris progress favourably. Unless the U.S gives up its stand of aggression and bellicose and stubborn attitude, unless it casts off the obdurate, war-mongering and rotten Thieu-Ky-Huong clique, it will have to bear fu'l respon sibility for the conference's stagnation.

THE objectives of our fight are pone other than regain independence, freedom and power for the people, and build up a life of plenty and genuine bappiness. For these objectives, our entire people have been pooling their energies, united millions as one man, and fighting valiantly under rains of bombs and shells for more than a dozen years now, braving all hardships and difficulties, until final victory,

Now the failure of the US is already too obvious and its complete defeat is no longer left in

As fur the so-called Republic of Vict Num, its origin, its reactionary and fascist character, its repulsive nature, are all too clear to our entire people and suber-minded people in the world. Like the Diem-Nhu brothers in the past, the Thieu-Ky-Huong clique are merely erestures of the US They are all fostered by the US. as an instrumen for the US. neo-colonialist war of aggression Their regime does not represent any one, save slavery and corruption. It comprises but a handful of traitors who have invited in over half a million US. troops to ride roughshod on the ancestral land and slaughter their compatriots. It is the product of the US, policy of neo-colonialist aggression, and a tool of the US. in the 'local war'

The Thieu-Ky-Huong clique have proved utterly bellicose and obstinate. They are clinging, tooth and nail, to the U.S. war of aggression, and trying to retain the US, expeditionary army. They are cracking down with utmost savagery on the people in the towns and other areas still under their control, in their desperate challenge to our people's aspiration for peace and independence.
That is why they are opposed by the people of all walks of life here. That is why a movement has sprung up in the towns for the overthrow of that administration and for a pure cabinet willing to talk in good faith at the four-party con ference. We give total support to these legitimate demands of the South Viet Nam townspeople. The Thieu-Ky-Huong puppet administration, however obdurate and fascist, will finally be toppled by

We enjoy absolute political supremsey. We have the invincible strength of th blos of great

untional solidarity of the very firm, very broad united national front. We have powerful armed forces, and a vast liberated some with peopleelected administration in hamlets, villages, dis tricts, provinces, and even in many towns, provincial capitals and cities. We have established permanent representations, missions, embassies or information bureaux in 23 countries, and have been granted membership by many international bodies. Our credit and influence in the international arens are higher than ever.

We have entered the most arduous, most intensive period of the fight. Therefore, we bend all our energies to promote our offensive posture on the political, military and diplomatic fronts, in order to win final victory.

To meet the exacting demands of the fighting and the aspirations of our entire people, and to have an organ to look after all our domestic and external affairs in this glorious stage of our history. we request the Contress of People's Representa-rives here, following the consultations and with complete oneness of mand between the Central Committee of the S.V.N.N.F.L. and V.N.A.N.D. P.F., to consider and endorse the establishment of a Provisional Revolutionary Coverament to rally and mobilize all our people and armed forces to defeat the US imperialists' war of aggression, remove the pappet edministration, achieve complete victory, schieve a peaceful, independent democratic, and neutral South Viet Nam and the ultimate national reunification by peaceful

That Provisional Revolutionary Government will be a government of resistence to U.S. aggression, for national liberation. It will enforce democracy as far as the people are concerned and fight hard against the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their henchmen, the traitors.

It will represent the blee of great national union of our people, and will carry out a policy of broad solidarity with the people of all strata, all political forces, all nationalities, all religious communities and all patriotic Vietnamese.

will look after the people's interests. It will mobilize the people to carry on the resistance while improving their living standards, and resist the foreign invader while building the country.

Is will work for the ultimate neaceful rounification of the country.

It will join forces with the fraternal countries, the friendly countries, the peace and justice loving people in the world in the struggle for peace, national independence, democracy and social

The Political Program of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation and the Political Program of the Viet Nam Alliance of National, Democratic and Peace Forces have charted the absolutely correct line of resistance to U.S. aggression, for national salvation for the South Viet Nam liberation revolution, the objectives of our people's fight, as well as our basic policies. They pitomize the will and desire of our people, and are the beacon for our people in their march to final victory. Basing itself on these documents and the resolution of the current Congress of People's Rep. resentatives, the Provisional Revolutionary Gov ernment will work out its program of action and its various policies, and decisions in order to bring to total triumph our people's military politico diplomatic struggle.

Our revolutionary power is one of the people

and for the people.

For this reason, the Provisional Revolutionary Government will rely on the strength of the political parties and mass organizations affiliated to the S.V.N.N.F.L. and the V.N.A.N.D.P.F., and will pay the greatest attention to the legitimate aspirations and interests of the people of all nocial strata, nationalities and religions, overseas Vietnamese, and Chinese nationals and other foreign residents here.

The Provisional Revolutionary Government will be the most centralized organ of power representing the will and desire of the entire South Vietnamese people. It will step up the re-sistance till victory. It will readly enter into consoltations with any political force widely representative of the people of all strata and all political tendencies in South Viet Nam and advocating peace, independence, and neutrality, in order to form a provisional coalition government, and organize free general elections to a national assembly, to elaborate a constitution and set up a full-fledged government for South Viet Nam.

WE strongly believe that the formation of a Provisional Revolutionary Government will be a political event of paramount importance and significance, that it will be an immense source of inspiration to our entire beoble and all our armed forces at this moment of very glorious fighting of the nation, that it will fill all our compatriots and lighters, whether in the liberated cone or in enemy-occupied areas, with boundless confidence, will give them added combativeness. and urge them forward valiantly to win final vic

For the destiny of the nation and in the eyes of history, the Congress of Prople's Representatives here has undertaken an extremely important tank. With immense elation at the splendid prospects of our cause of national liberation with a deep sousof urgency and responsibility to the 14 million South Viet Nam fellow-countrymen and to the entire nation, this Congress will undoubtedly achieve heilliant successes.

Fired by our first and present successes, let us march forward heroically and break the last fetters cramped down on our country by imperialism and neo-colonialism, wrest bach independence and freedom for the Fatherland, and bring a life of pouce, plenty, and happiness to our entire people

Total victory will be ours !

Long live the heroic South Vietnamese people Long live the heroic Vietnamese nation!

(\*) Emphases are ours -(VNC)

THE International Meet-ing of Communist and Workers' Parties hald in Moscow on June to un-nanimously passed an appeal voicing full support for the struggle of the Vietnamese people against U.S. aggres-sion, fornational salvation.

The appeal said:

"The International Meeting of Representatives of imunist and Workers' Parties sends warm greetings to the fraternal people of ongratulates them on the ustoric successes in the struggle against U.S. aggression

"We hail with special enthusiasm the vanguard of the Vietnamese people the Viet Nam Workers' Party and its Central Committee and the great patriot and internationalist, Comrade Ho Minh, outstanding figure of the international comnumist movement. The Vie inspiring and guiding force in the struggle against U.S. in the struggle against tomperialist aggression, staunchly defends the natio interests and the DRVN out-post of socialism in people we have been We convey heartfelt con-

gratulations to the South Viet Nam NFL, the lawful representative of the people South Viet Nam and c rienced organiser and leader of the heroic resistance against U.S. aggression. The NFL's political programme is the basis for uniting the entire South Victuamese

### Communist and Workers' Parties International Meeting Fully Supports Vietnamese People

people in their just struggle for liberation"

The appeal went on In defending their home land, the Vietnamese people exercise the sacred and inviol-able right of all peoples to

"Their struggle for freeom and independence wins the deep respect and admi-ration of all nations. Their stannchness, heroism and confidence are an example and inspiration for the struggle against imperialism, tion of peoples from exploit-ation and oppression. In defending their homeland, tionalist duty and uphold struggle of the Vietnamese to them by an unshakable

"The heroic struggle of the Vietnamese people against U.S. aggression is an ea-sential part of the worldwide confrontation between socialism and imperialism. between the forces of pro-gress and those of reaction.

"With their armed intervention in Viet Nam, the ried to destroy one of the forward outposts of sociali in Asia, bar the road of the co, freedom and progress, strike a blow at the revolu-tionary national liberation movement in Asia, Africa and Latin America, and test countries and all antisimperi

alist forces. These plans of U.S. imperialism are donie! "The epic struggle of the Vietnamese people is a deci-sive factor in the universal drive against imperialism.

"The successful struggle of Viet Nam spells out the changes in the international balance of power and the growing might of the forces of socialism, democracy and national liberation on a global arala "

The appeal stressoil "U.S. intervention in Viet Nam is a permanent threat to world peace and a direct challenge to all peoples fighting for peace, national inde-pendence, democracy and social progress. True to the principles of proletarian internationalism and in the spirit of fraternal solidarity, international communic and working class movement will continue to render the Victnamese people all the assistance they need the assistance they n their just cause. In fight-

tion to the cause of world peace, the cause of freedom and socialism. "The International Meeting of Conmunist and Work-ers' Parties emphatically declares that a feir settlement of the Viet Nam prob lem can only be achieved by onal rights of the Vietnamese

make a substantial contribu

people. We demand : " - The United States must renounce its obstrucpartite conference in Paris

" - The United States must forthwith cease its acts of aggression in Viet Nam and mpletely and uncondition-ly withdraw its troops and ose of its satellites from South Viet Nam

- "The United states must recognize the right of the people of South Viet Nam to settle their internal affairs by themselves without foreign

"-The United States must end all actions detrimental to the sovereignty and security of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam.

"- The United States must end its interference and aggression in Laos and its violations of the territorial integrity of Cambodia, recog-nize her frontiers, give up aggressive designs over states of Southeast and st Asia and strictly abile by the tosa and reor Geneva

"We demand that Thai-land, New Zealand and Australia, the South Korean puppet regime and also the Federal Republic of Germa-ny and Japan stop their overt or covert participation in the U.S. aggression against Viet Nam !"

The appeal proposed to make July 20, 1969, anniver-sary of the signing of the Geneva Agreements, as with Viet Nam, a day of action for the termination of

#### SOUTH VIET NAM REPUBLIC PRG WARMLY WELCOME IN THE WORLD

THE formation of the Provisional Revolution. ary Government of the Republic of South Vict Nam has had a great and fridespread impact in the world. Sharing the joy and enthusiasm of the Vietnamese people, the peoples of brother socialist countries and in the world who have been, today as yesterday, approving and backing the righteon struggle of the Vietnameso scople for independence and edom, hail the establishment of the revolutionary nower all over the territors nationalist countries than twenty governments of Republic of South Viet Nam: Union of Soviet Socialist the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the Chinese People's Republic, the PDK of Korea, the Republic of Cuba, the German Democra-Republic, the Polish Ple the Rumanian SR, the PR, the Hungarian PR rak SR, the PR of bodia, the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic, the Arab Republic of Syria, the Republic of Congo (B), the PR of South Vemen, the UAR, the

Tanzania, the Democratic Republic of Sudan. In their statements and telegrams, these governments acclaimed the establishment

of the PRG of the Republic of South Viet Nam and in it an historic event and a great achievement of the South Vietnamese people in their struggle against the

A.N. Kosygin, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, said in his message to President Huynh Tan Phat: "It was with gratification that the Soviet Government learnt of the ormation of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam. True to internationalist duty, Soviet Union has a been standing at the of peoples struggling for national liberation. She staunchly supports the resistance of the South resistance of the Viet Nam people against the Saigon puppet regime and its imperialist protectors

Chu En-lai, Prime Minis-ter of the Chinese Peoph's Republic, pointed out: "the Chinese government and people sincerely wish that after the setting up of the PRG of the Republic of South Viet Nam, the revolutionary armed forces and broad masses of the people in South Viet Nam would be mobilized further and press harder on the American aggs ssors and the puppet clique in South Viet Nam till total victory."

With warm words, leaders of other socialist countries extended a hearty welcome extended a hearty welcome and unqualified support to the PRG of the Republic of

Announcing the recognition of the PRG by the Kingdom of Cambodia, Head of State Samdech Norodom Sibanouk reiterated the staunch support of his country to the Vietnamese people's struggle.

The communique released by the Algerian Ministry of Foreign Affairs said that the Algerian people and govern-ment bowed with emotion to the martyrs of the Vietnamese revolution and, on this on, reaffirmed total support to, and entire solidarity with, the Vietnamese people in their legiti-mate struggle for sational liberation and reunification. After passing a resolution giving unreserved backing to the position and cause of the ican aggressors, for national salvation, the International Meeting of Communist and Workers' Parties held in Moscow sent a fervent congratulory message to the PRG, promising it unitinted support until complete vic-The PRG received many similar mes sages from the communists and workers' parties as well as mass organizations from

the five continents. Broad sections of world opinion paid particular attenagencies of various countries.

regarded it as an important international event and a tremendous success of the Vietnamuse people and at the same time highlighted the losing position and predica-ment of the U.S. and Saigon puppet administration. AFP pointed out that the representatives of the U.S. and puppet administration at the Paris Conference had "swallowed the pill" in face of the PRG and DRVN dele-

The staunch, warm and prompt support given by the world's people to the revoworld's people to the revo-lutionary struggle of the Victnamess people as demon-strated by the recognition of the PRG by various countries is of paramount significance.

As the American imperialists' war of aggression against Viet Nam is aimed at making South Viet Nam a new-type colony and a military base of the U.S. and a springboard from which to attack the socialist countries and other socialist countries and other Southenst Asian countries, the Vietnamene people's resistance against it is not only motivated by the necessity to defend their own independence and sovereignbut also contributes to ty, but also contributes to nafeguard the socialist camp and the defence of world peace and to impel forward the national liberation mo-vement of the world's peo-

That is the reason of the sympathy and support of all the national, democratic and peace forces and progressives throughout the world for the Victnamese people. That ex-plains why the constant ovement in South Viet Nan and the resounding victories won by the South Viet Nam people's armed forces over

the U.S. aggressors, the comalso been those of the world's peoples. The fact that the tries have recognized the of the Menublic South Viet Nam and that the opinion in the world has welcomed its formation as added proof of the close connection between the patriotic struggle of the Viernamese people and the revono doubt that the LRC is the legal government and genuine representative of the South Vietnamese people just as the ten-point overall solution of the NFL is the basis of a sound political solution

Their support to the PRG exposes more clearly the illegal and puppet character of the Thieu-Ky Huong clique. In obstinately propping up this clique of traitors and using them as a tool to achieve neo-colonialism and pursuing the war of aggression South Viet Nam, the Nixon administration will only bring on the U.S.

THE Vietnamese people heartily thank the so-cialist countries, the nationalist countries, the brother communist and work-ers' parties and the world's peoples for their vigorous and warm support. This greatly inspires the Viet-namese armed forces and conle to constantly march forward to win more brilliant successes to totally defeat the American aggressors and

## Military Operations

Military news released by Giai Phong Press Agency this west brought to the fore big PLAF successes on all produces, chiefly on the Sation, front and the Wester Bullown, chiefly on the Sation front and human and malerial losses. From June 9, 10, 16, the patriotic forces shound once more their mettle thiting of enemy regrouped camps strongly supported by amounted whiteles, artillery and air force, ambushing of dozens or even hundreds of enemy vehicles on road sec-tions many kilometres long in broad daylight despite a great air cover, pounding of enemy positions, surprise attacks by small units on surerior forces, interception of river flotillas. Details follow hereafter:

N the two Northernmost provinces of South Viet Nam, the PLAF violently struck at the northern ly struck at the northern part of Quang Tri near the 17th parallel; on June 13, the Sa Mau logistic base 36 km west of the town, on Highway N°9 shelled with 40 GIs killed or wounded, a petrol depot burnt, 30 bales of supplies set afire, 7 lorries, 3 choppers and a stormed Con Tien region and took a toll of 300 enemy lives, mostly GIs, wrecked choppers and planes and

Further south, in the region, on June 9 in an ambush at 22km southwest of the town, the PLAF wiped out an enemy column of 8 tanks and armoured cars and 22 trucks. Two HOs of U.S. Para Division tot were assaulthundred casualties hundred men killed or wounded after two days of opera-tion in the mountainous dis-

trict of Huong Thuy. In a highly successful on-set night of June 13 on Hill 944, 5 km northeast of A Luoi (44 km west, southwest of Hue) the PLAF overran the HQ of Brigade 3, U.S. CP and an artillery company disabling 400 GIs and destroving o cannons and mortars rader stations and a chop

IN. Do Nong and Quang Ngai region. on June 8, the PLAF destroyed 3 helicopters and s lorgies while pounding Xuan Thieu sirfield northwest of the town and wiped out an enemy com y north of Que Son. The following day, elements of L.S. Para Division 101 coming to raid Tien Lue moun tain 15 km southwest of Tam Ky, suffered 120 casualties (a company). On June 30 km southwest of Da Nang a company of U.S. Marine Regiment 5 was written off the musterroll. From June 12 to 15 in Not Vu and Nat Hone, some 60 km south of Da Nang, the American troops engaged in a clearing operation had 230 men killed or wounded and 21 aircraft grounded, mostly choppers.

In Quang Ngul region, my lost 700 men (540 GIs. U.S. companies and a platoon 7 cannons and 5 vehicles destroved, 13 aircraft downed. On the night of June 13 a-lone, the PLAF hit 13 fargets at Onang Ngai town and on June to in Due Pho region, Brigade to Division Americal sustained ten casualties

N the Western High Pla-leaux, in 11 days the enemy suffered heavy losses (300 tauks, armoured cars and lorries destroyed) in many ambushes laid by the PLAF.

- June to, in Plei Can reand armoured cars and about on hundred enemy soldiers put out of action.

- June 11, at 22km north of Pleiku, on Pleiku-Kontum road, a motorized column was entirely wiped out: So wehicles (34 tanks and ar-moured cars) destroyed, 200 GIs killed or wounded.

June 12, also in Plei Can region, 8 tanks and armoured cars and 70 enemy troops wiped out, while north of Pletke 6 tanks were blown up by goerilla-laid mines.

- June 13, on Road Nº 10 from Pleiku to An Khe. a lorry convoy escorted by cast of Mang Yang mountain pass (47 cast of Pleiku): 3 tanks and 68 lorries loaded with military supplies were destroyed, 110 enemy soldiers put out of action, a chopper

June 16, in the same Plei Can region, 31 vehicles (21 tanks and armoured cars) were wrecked, 150 enemy troops killed or wounded including a company of puppet Regiment 42.

The PLAF also mounted The PLAF also mounted two fruitful coups-de-main against lan Tao logistic ba-se, near An Khe, and the base of U.S. Infantry Division 4 at La Son, south of Pleiku. At Tan Tao, on June 7, all the warehouses and 50 vehi-cles were destroyed, 3 mil-lion litres of petrol burnt and 60 adverse troops put out of action. At La Son on June 6, 100 GIs and 34 vehicles

were wiped out. Two annihilation actions were carried out by the on June 6 they rushed 19114 ciku, putting out of action in 40 minutes 125 Gls, 2 can-nons and 4 vehicles. The next day, at Lang Mal. 13 km west northwest of Pleiku, they took a toll of hundreds of Gls and seized their weapons.

Two U.S artitlery positions some thirty kilometres north-west of Kontum, were of times bombarded between une 13 and 15, resulting in death of 160 Gla and the destruction of 6 105 mm mortars and 2 choppers.

of the Salgor front, where the PLAF displayed intense activity, the enemy suffered heavy setbacks in the sectors of Tay Nish. Hon Quan, Xuan Lee and Long Thanh, making a way store of the contract of the con

around Saigon from north-

west to southeast.
On June 8, the PLAF attacked Phone Blob subsector CP and Phone Long provincial capital, 117 km north-northeast of Saigon, putting out of action 200 men and grounding chopped to the subsection of the subsection 85 km north-northeast of Saigon, they wiped out two companies and an armoured and destroyed 12 vehicles (6 M.1135).

The following day, in 1-oc Nish sector, 118km north of Saigon, waylaid near Soc Trao, the enemy lost 24 vehicles and 4 choppers. his rescue parties had vehicles wrecked and belicopters downed. On th helicopters downed. On the same day, further south, near Hon Quan, 95 km north of Saigon, a U.S. me-torized column lost 23 vehicles in an ambush, bringing to 71 the total of cnemy vehicles put out of action on June 9 in this sector.

The same day, at Go Noi to km southwest of Tay Ninh, a company of Para Battalion 5 was struck off the charge and 2 other companies decimated with casualties. Meanwhile in the same region, at Has sunset against a U.S. strongly guarded park of one hundred military vehicles, the patriotic forces wrecked 47 vehicles and put out of action 400 GIs, or the strength of a battalion.

On June 11, together with a coup-de-main mounted by Saigon self-defence units in broad daylight in which the Pol ce Stati n of the Fifth District was partially demolished, an American company was wiped out in the afternoon at Bau Sen, 17 km southeast of Tay Ninh. Two hours later, the enemy's rescue intercepted in two loc ost 240 GIs and 24 armoured

vehicles. On the night of June 12, storming a U.S. camp near Ban Sen, Tay Ninh province, the patriots put out of action another one hundred GIs and wrecked 15 vehicles. Meanwhile, at Tra Tan, 92 km east, northeast of Saigon, not far from Xuan Loc, a camp of Battalion 1, First Cav. Division, was overrun: 400 Gls killed or wounded, 7 choppers downed.

Then, 3 days later, June 16, a That battalion was intercepted at 42 km cast northeast of Saigon, in Long Thanh region: it was the 5th Thai battalion knocked out since the end of 1968.

In the Mekong delta, U.S. Infantry Division 9 was badly manued in new ti-province, losing from June to to 13, 250 men, 11 ships sunk or burnt, 4 choppers downed and 2 105mm

In My The province, on the night of June 14, two engineering companies of U.S. Infantry Division of stationed at Cho Bung were written off the strength with 150 GIs casualties

The PLAF scored a substantial win at Luong Phr near Tri Ton, 195 km west, southwest of Saigon's a pupper battalion of 400 rangers was completely wiped out in the first hours of June 15.

#### Two New Provincial Revolutionary People's Committees Set Up in South Viet Nam

G 1.11 PHONG Press Agency reported that two people's representatives congresses held in the provinces of Tuyen Duc (capital: Da Lat, in the Western High Plateaux, 230 km northeast of Saigon) and Minh Long (capital: Hon Quan, 95 km notth of Saigon) respectively on June 3 and 8, 1969 had elected two Revolutionary People's Committees which subsequently proclaimed the abolition of the local puppet power.

#### U.S. CRIMES IN VIET NAM IN FIRST HALF **OF JUNE 1969**

Stepped up war in South Viet Nam and continued activities prejudicial to DRVN sovereignty and socurity were the outstanding features of US doings in Viet Nam in the first half of June 1969.

#### 1. SOUTH VIET NAME

S pursiance of their "accelerated pacification" campaign-the US aggressors staged on June 2 alone 36 battallou-size terroristic raids. On June 13, 7,000 US, puppet and tellite soldiers burned willages, and massacred civilians in satellite somers burned vinages and massacred civinans in a "sweep" in the coastal plains rokm south of Da Nang, B.52s carried out carpet bambings with all sorts of bombs on populated areas. AFP reported that on the nights of June 3, and throughout June 4, those super-bombers rained in seven sorties up to 1,300 tons of bombs on South-Viet Nam

U.S. patrols made daily incursions into the DMZ in viola tion of the 1954 Geneva Agreements on Viet Nam-

Meanwhile, in Washington U.S. Secretary of State W. Rogers said there was no deadline for the pull-out of US troops from South Viet Nam.

As far as the pupp t administration is concerned, it has been intensifying its crackdown upon the press and all progressives advocating independence, democracy, peace, freedom and neutrality. It closed down the Tieng Noi Daw Tec (Veice of the Nation) and suspended the Saigon Daily Nows. At a lune press conference, Nguyen Van Thieu cynically, threatened "punish" all journalists who dared to refer to a "peace cabinet" or who called the relief of the Gls by the Saigon army "withdrawal of American troops". He also menaced to bring to Court any person who falked of a "coalition government" or who spread rumours about the eventual ormation of such a government.

Senator Mc Carthy was reported by AFP on June 8 as saying that he did not see in all this a meaningful sign of any program to settle or to end the war.

#### II. NORTH VIET NAM

ANNED and unmanned U.S. recunnaissauce planes cer-ried out in too sorties more than 100 spying missions over neary all provinces and cities of North Viet Nam. These planes violated 8 times the airspace of Hanoi and times that of Hai Phong.

U.S. planes also continually attacked the area from South of the 19th parallel to the DMZ. They dumped 300 explosive bombs, 50 time-delayed bombs, 15,600 steel-pellet bombs. or use 19 a grant of the delayed bombs, 15,000 steet-pener common and fired 5 missiles and 10 rockets, etc., causing heavy losses in human lives and property to the local people.

In Nghe An province, on June 3. Tam Hiep agricultural co-op, Nghi Quang village, Nghi Loc district, was hit.

In Quang Binh province, on June 13 more than 100 explosive bombs and 9,100 steel-pellet bombs were poured on Quang Phuc village, Quang Trach district. On June 13 Truong Thuy village, Le Thuy district, was bombed.

In Vinh Link area, on June 2, 3, 4, 11 and 14, US airplanes by 7 times rained explosive and time-delayed hombs on Huong Lap village.

In the meantime, war vessels from the 7th Fleet and those stationed South of the Ben Hai River pounded the villages of Vinh Son, Vinh O, Vinh Truong, Vinh Quang and Vinh Giang, all located North of the DMZ, 7th Fleet war vest Vinh Giang, all located North of the DMZ, 7th Fleet war vest sels craising off the Thanh Hos, Vinh Linh coastline carries out reconnoitring and Victnamese fishermen. reconnoiting and intimidation actions avainst North

### MEMBERS OF THE

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# to the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam



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Council member



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#### PRG First Press Conference

N June 11, the PRG of the Republic of South Viet Nam gave an important press conference in the meeting room of the Ministerial Council, Giai Phong Press Agency reported.

The conference was presided over by Haynh Tan Phat, President of the PRG, Luu Huu Phuoc, Minister of Information and Culture, and Ung Ngoc Ky, Vice-Minister to the Presidency.

Attending the conference were Tan Duc, President of the Association of Patriotic and Democratic Journalists of Patriotic and Democratic Journalists of Patriotic and Democratic Nam. coordinates of the Patriotic American State of the Patriotic Patriotic American State of the Patriotic Am

Minister Luu Huu Phuoc read a communique on the formation of the PRG. Then President Huynh Tan Phat includes the Language of the includes the Language of the includes the Language of the said replied to 30 questions put by the journalists on the significance of the formation of the PRG. He also made clear the Government viewpoint on a number of current problems and gave details on its policy.

With regards the Midway meeting between Nixon and Nguyen Van Thieu on June 8, the new government; sion to withdraw from South Viet Nam 25,000 U.S. troops was but a trick to placate public opinion in the U.S. and in the world and iron out the seriousy difference arising in the U.S. ruling circles. In fact, he pointed circles, the fact, he pointed circles are the control of the circles of the ci